



Quarterly Exploration Result

Westgold Resources Limited (the Company or the Group) presents the following update in relation to the first quarter FY2020.

Exploration activity was primarily focussed on underground diamond drilling to extend the groups key underground mines as well as some new near surface targets for continued open pit mining.

Some sensational drill intercepts were returned which really highlight the potential and continuity within old mines that have been prolific past producers.

The highlight of the the quarter was the exceptional results returned from down plunge extensions at the historic Fenian's and Consol's mines at Paddy's Flat, these include:

- **2.72m at 57.73g/t Au from 80m in 20CNDD145,**
- **1.08m at 200.99g/t Au from 66m in 20CNDD147, and**
- **2.57m at 18.32g/t Au from 142m in 20CNDD149**

The restoration of the Paddy's Flat mine (Paddy's) was Westgold's first underground mining project following its acquisition of MGO in 2015.

Paddy's is a complex geological system with several distinct styles of mineralisation including:

- banded iron formation (BIF)-hosted lodes (Prohibition-style);
- shear and dilatational lodes in mafic / ultramafic lithologies (Mudlode / Fatt's-style);
- intermediate intrusive-hosted lodes (Hendrix-style);
- porphyry / mafic contact channel lodes (Fenian's – Consol's), and
- high-grade quartz spur reefs and quartz -filled thrust faults (Fenian's – Consol's, Vivian's Thrust sequence).

The geometry of these lodes and their relationship to each other is depicted in Figure 1 below.

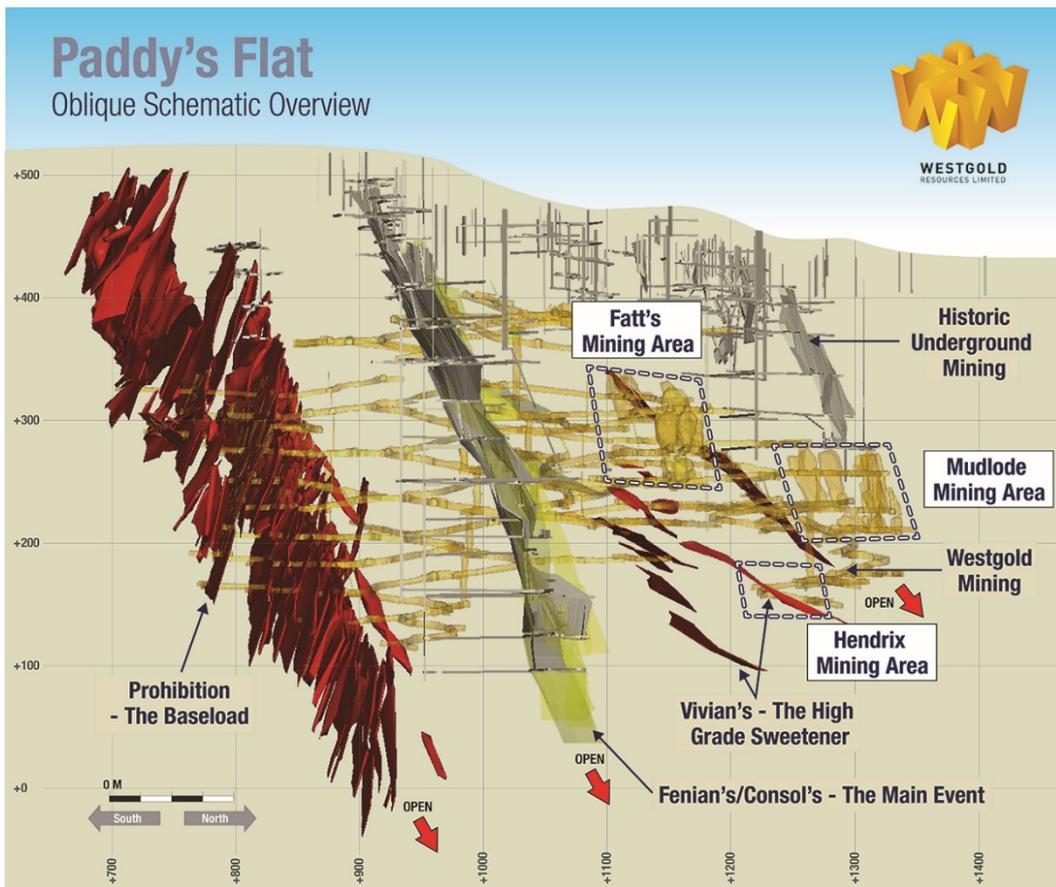


Figure 1 Paddy's Flat oblique schematic.

To date, Westgold has deliberately developed Paddy's with a strategy that progresses the mine as a separate self-funding production centre, whilst its flagship Big Bell mine has been in an intensive capital development phase.

Paddy's is now approaching its fifth anniversary and as the Group's operations progress to a long-term steady state phase. Westgold has begun to move its exploration effort to growth objectives, specifically at Paddy's we have three key objectives:

1. Consistent flow of high-grade ore from the baseload feed of the Prohibition lodes, (approximately 1,100 ounce per vertical metre ore system) to the Bluebird processing plant.
2. Accelerating access to the extensions of the historically mined and most prolific producer of the field, the Fenian's – Consol's system. This mine produced 684,000oz at a recovered grade of 14.8g/t and an aggregated endowment of approximately 1,600 ounces per vertical metre. Fenian's – Consol's is the *raison d'être* for Westgold at Paddy's Flat.
3. Opportunistic production from the Vivian's side of the Paddy's complex where production grades to date from remnants and new lodes have exceeded 8g/t. These have been mined in conjunction with larger ore volumes (as required) from the peripheral and lower grade Mudlode and Hendrix ore systems.

Westgold's Executive Chairman Peter Cook commented:

"it's so rewarding to see, that after five years of effort by the site team, we are now in a position where we can reach out and touch the extensions to this magnificent old mine. The amazing grades seen in these recent holes targeting the margins speak for themselves, giving us great optimism for what we might find in the heart of the Fenian's - Consol's system as we develop into virgin levels below the old mine in early 2021. Given the significantly complexity of the Paddy's system, and the many different development threads being pulled together by Westgold throughout the Murchison over the past five years, it's been difficult for the magnitude of Paddy's story to cut-through.

So let me put it to you quite simply. The underground mines of our peer's average between 900 and 1,000m in depth and advance at a rate of approximately 50 vertical metres per year. Contrast this with Paddy's, where within its capital footprint, there has now been in excess of 1Moz of historic and Westgold production from a mine which is less than 400m deep. With access to the Fenian's - Consol's extensions imminent, Paddy's best days are clearly to come".

Drilling at Paddy's during the current quarter was focussed on probing the periphery of the historically mined Consol's system as development reached the margins of the old mine. Better results from this process included:

- **2.72m at 57.73g/t Au from 80m in 20CNDD145**
- **1.08m at 200.99g/t Au from 66m in 20CNDD147, and**
- **2.57m at 18.32g/t Au from 142m in 20CNDD149.**

Pleasingly, the majority of the holes intersected several mineralised zones along their trace, highlighting multiple production opportunities in the Fenian's – Consol's remnants which will be exploited over the coming year.

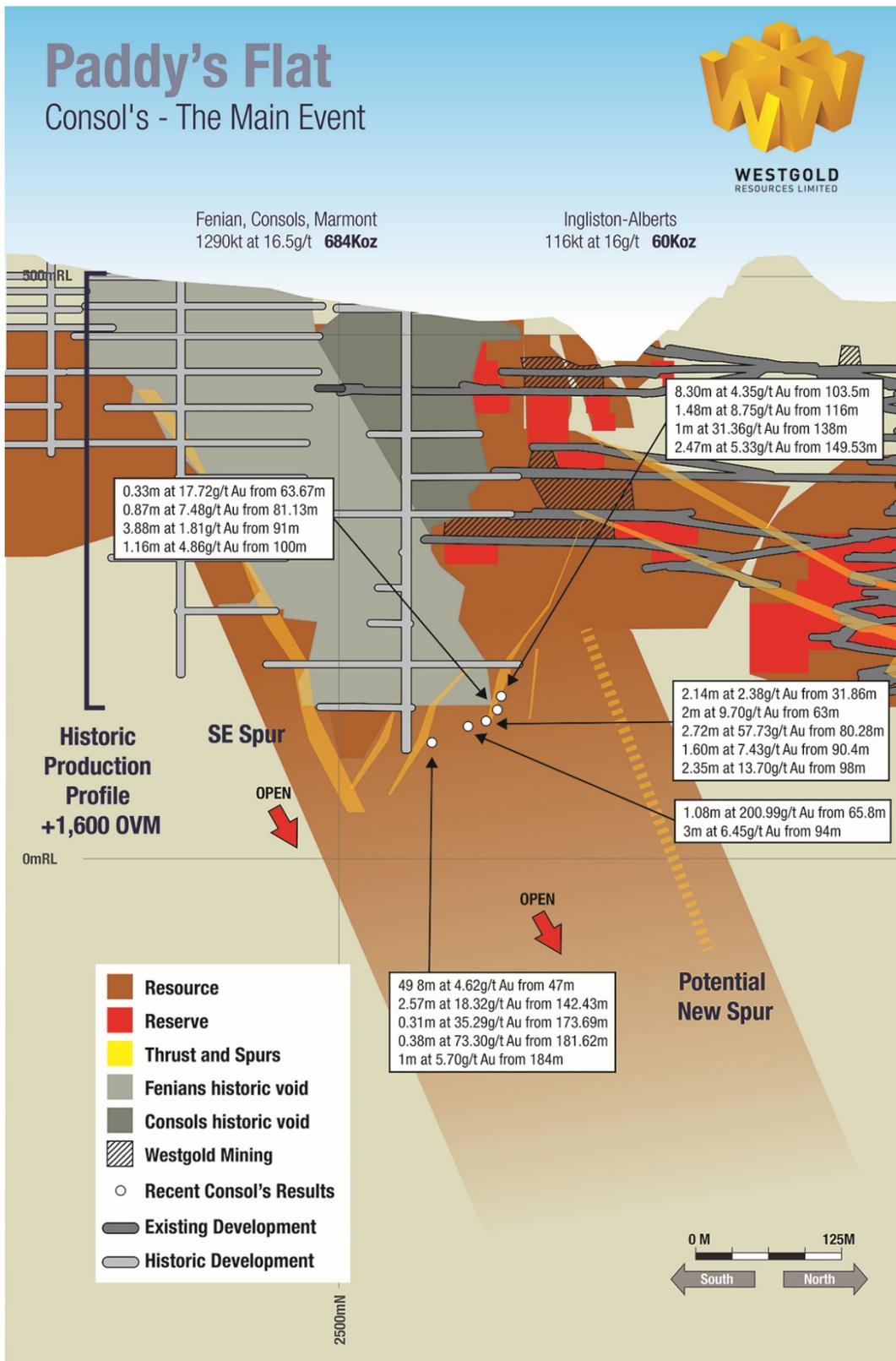


Figure 2 Fenian's – Consol's system. "The Main Event"! - note interval locations approximate.

Additionally, extensional and definition work in the Prohibition system produced a multitude of significant results, amongst the better of which are:

- **9.40m at 7.93g/t Au from 20m in 20PRDD107,**
- **29.06m at 5.22g/t Au from 44m in 20PRDD110, and**
- **38.74m at 4.77g/t Au from 25m in 20PRDD111**

Highlighting the continuing major endowment of this orebody below current capital access.

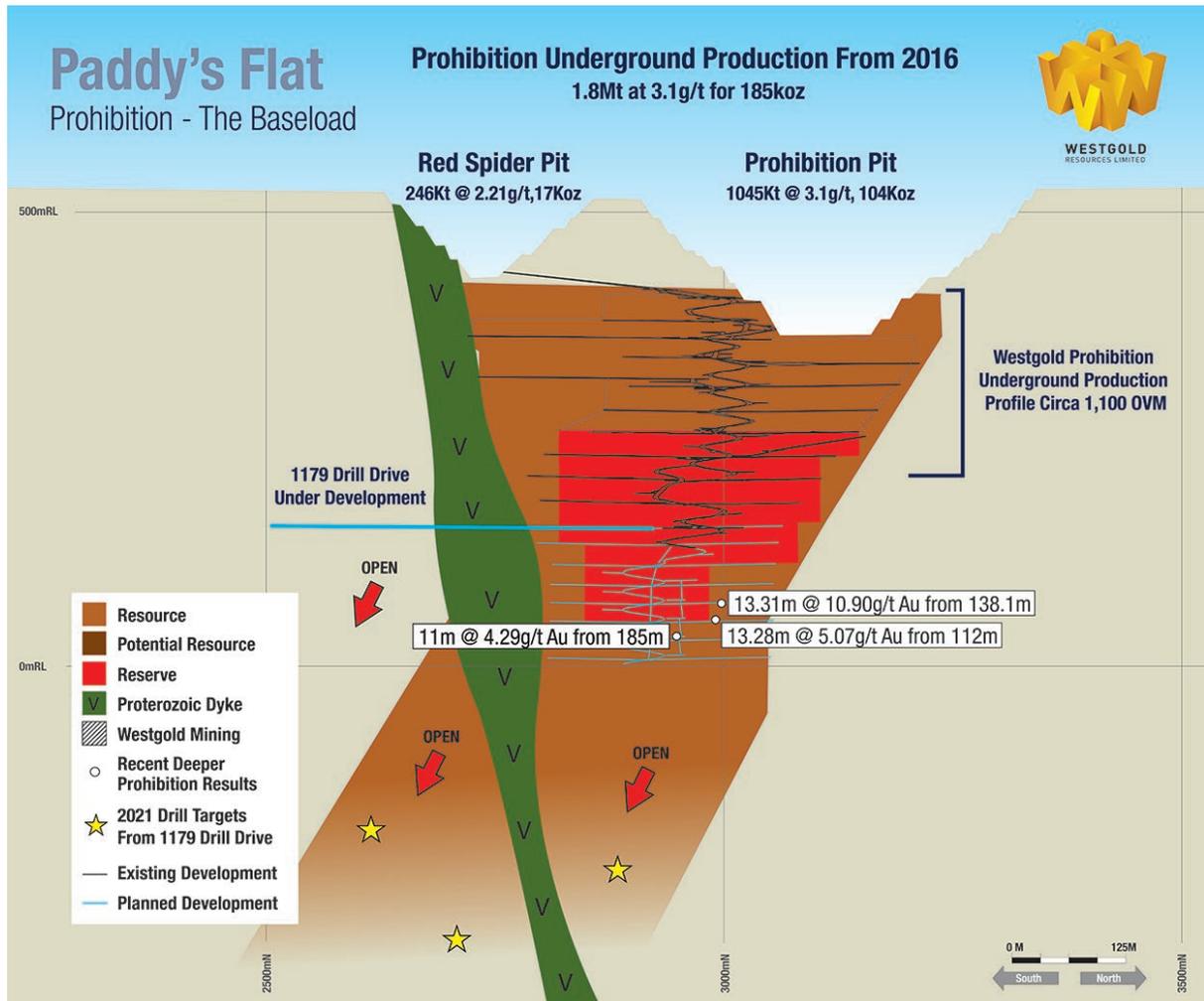


Figure 3 Prohibition orebody. "The Baseload".

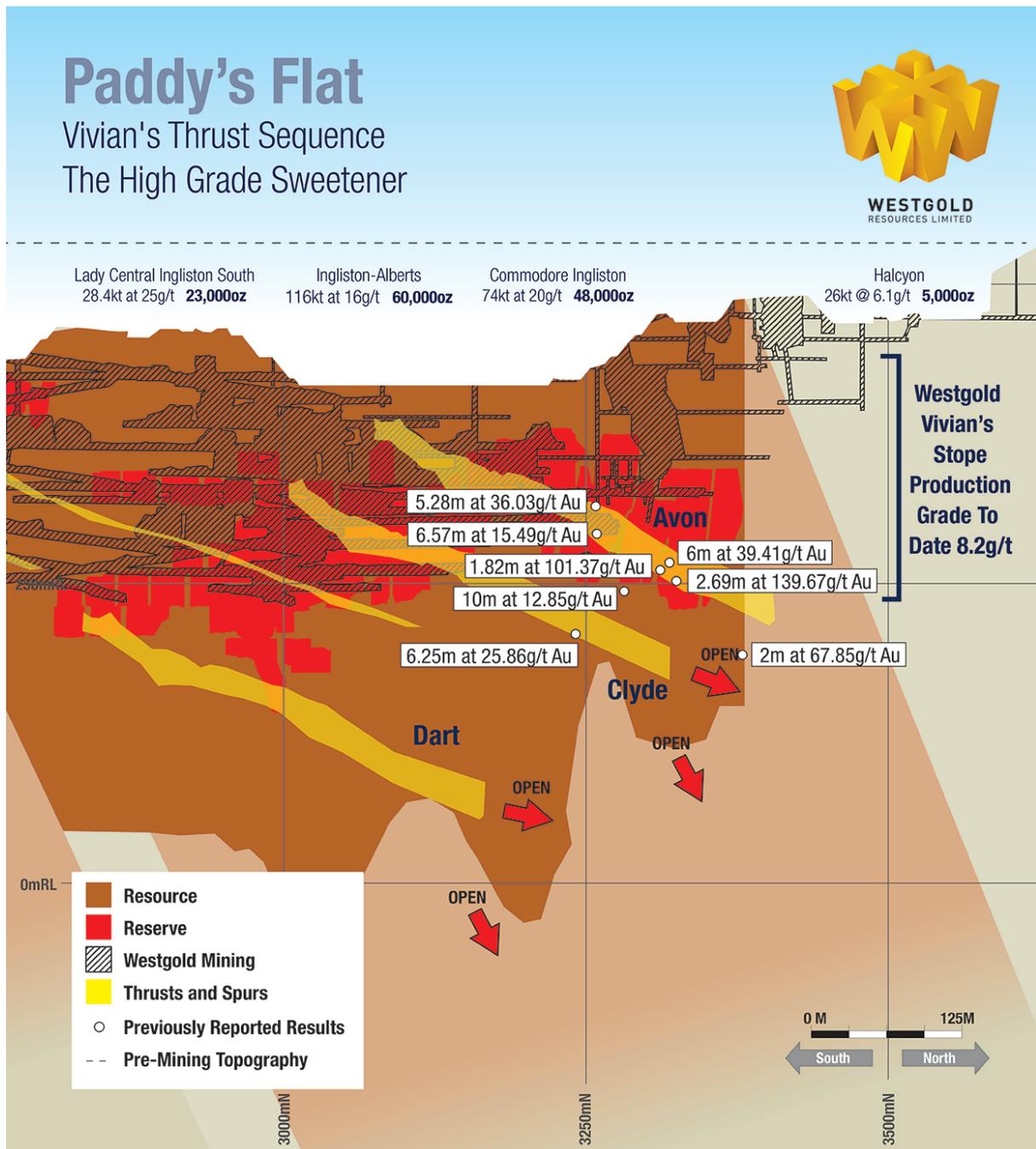


Figure 4 Vivian's Thrust sequence. "The High-Grade Sweetener".

Elsewhere in its gold operations Westgold has remained active on the geology and development front.

Meekatharra Gold Operations

Within the broader MGO, both surface and underground drilling has continued to test extensions to existing underground operations (South Emu and Bluebird) and also prepare the next tranche open pit mining centres. Highlights from this work include **16m at 4.08g/t Au from 118m, in 20SEDD054** at South Emu, as well as **14m at 4.14g/t Au from 21m in 20AHRC015, 17m at 4.79g/t Au from 17m in 20AHRC064 and 10m at 7.03g/t Au from 19m in 20AHRC067** at the recently acquired Albury Heath project.

Cue Gold Operations (CGO)

At the CGO, underground drilling recommenced at Big Bell after a short hiatus to allow for priority drilling at Westgold's other underground mines. Better results returned during the quarter include:

- **59.84m at 2.93g/t Au from 122m in 19BBDD0076,**
- **42.14m at 4.89g/t Au from 184m in 20BBDD0001, and**
- **36.74m at 3.58g/t Au from 117m in 20BBDD0014.**

Once, again the bulk nature of the Big Bell ore system and consistency of orebody grade are evident.

Additionally, open pit development work has proceeded for the upcoming Cuddingwarra North mining centre, with resource definition and evaluation work ongoing at City of Sydney, and initial work being undertaken at Accelerator and Indicator for the future Big Bell North open pit project.

Fortnum Gold Operations (FGO)

Geology work at the FGO this quarter has been solely focussed on supporting the Starlight mining operation, with all drilling targeting extensions to current lodes or near mine exploration targets, with significant success. Probe drilling into the enigmatic Nightfall system returned **3.67m at 90.33g/t Au from the collar in NF1230PB02**. Whilst level definition drilling at Starlight returned **12m at 6.39g/t Au from 119m in ST1115GC10 and 18m at 5.18g/t Au from 113m in ST1115RD01**.

Evaluation Strategy

Westgold's intent is to continue to aggressively pursue Ore Reserve expansion across the Murchison from its 8.8Moz Mineral Resource, with geology and engineering work continuing to ramp-up during CY2021 as the capital constriction resulting from Big Bell mine investment further dissipates.

Authorised for release by:

Lisa Smith
Group General Counsel & Company Secretary

Compliance Statement
Exploration Targets, Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is compiled by Westgold technical employees and contractors under the supervision of Mr. Jake Russell B.Sc. (Hons), who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Russell is a full time employee to the company, and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Russell consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Russell is eligible to participate in short and long term incentive plans of the company.

Attachment A – MGO Intercepts Table

Meekatharra Gold Operations

Significant (>10 gram x metres) intercepts for Q4 ending June 30, 2020.

Mine / Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi	
Paddy's Flats									
Consol's	20CNDD145	7,056,084	650,032	251	2.14m at 2.38g/t Au	32	-22	186	
					2m at 9.70g/t Au	63			
					2.72m at 57.73g/t Au	80			
					1.60m at 7.43g/t Au	90			
					2.35m at 13.70g/t Au	98			
20CNDD146a	7,056,084	650,032	251	251	8.30m at 4.35g/t Au	104	-1	197	
					1.48m at 8.75g/t Au	116			
					1m at 31.36g/t Au	138			
					2.47m at 5.33g/t Au	150			
20CNDD147	7,056,084	650,032	650,032	251	0.33m at 17.72g/t Au	64	-14	195	
					0.87m at 7.48g/t Au	81			
					3.88m at 1.81g/t Au	91			
					1.16m at 4.86g/t Au	100			
20CNDD148	7,056,084	650,032	650,032	251	1.08m at 200.99g/t Au	66	-26	191	
					3m at 6.45g/t Au	94			
20CNDD149	7,056,084	650,032	650,032	250	8m at 4.62g/t Au	47	-29	186	
					2.57m at 18.32g/t Au	142			
					0.31m at 35.29g/t Au	174			
					0.38m at 73.30g/t Au	182			
Hendrix	20HXD155	7,056,267	650,297	257	5.22m at 1.48g/t Au	34	28	114	
					8.2m at 3.38g/t Au	157			
					1m at 6.56g/t Au	90			
	20HXD159	7,056,267	650,170	650,170	281	1.06m at 7.74g/t Au	103	-3	89
						7.07m at 2.12g/t Au	145		
						9.11m at 2.64g/t Au	155		
						0.38m at 40.83g/t Au	169		
20HXD161	7,056,266	650,170	650,170	282	4.10m at 3.36g/t Au	172	4	101	
					9.11m at 2.64g/t Au	155			
20HXD163	7,056,266	650,170	650,170	282	1m at 5.37g/t Au	103	11	111	
					4.10m at 3.36g/t Au	172			
					3m at 1.89g/t Au	179			

Mine / Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
					5.53m at 1.55g/t Au	184		
	20HXD164	7,056,266	650,170	281	1m at 18.16g/t Au	101	-4	103
					6.30m at 2.18g/t Au	138		
Mudlode	20MUDD045	7,056,684	650,544	231	11.40m at 10.35g/t Au	39	54	143
	20MUDD045	7,056,684	650,544	231	11.70m at 2.01g/t Au	83	54	143
	20MUDD123	7,056,562	650,482	177	4m at 1.90g/t Au	0	12	97
	20MUDD125	7,056,562	650,481	177	1.17m at 5.29g/t Au	42	6	112
	20MUDD129	7,056,563	650,483	176	1m at 18.53g/t Au	2	-26	82
	20MUDD129	7,056,563	650,483	176	2.5m at 3.01g/t Au	70	-26	82
	20MUDD130	7,056,561	650,480	176	1.87m at 4.36g/t Au	120	-21	153
	20MUDD134	7,056,562	650,481	176	2.25m at 2.51g/t Au	86	-25	165
	20MUDD135	7,056,562	650,481	176	0.83m at 8.65g/t Au	47	-32	144
					9m at 2.28g/t Au	109		
					2m at 3.66g/t Au	121		
					3.30m at 1.96g/t Au	125		
	20MUDD136	7,056,562	650,481	176	3m at 1.89g/t Au	88	-40	125
	20MUDD137	7,056,562	650,481	176	7m at 3.11g/t Au	79	-45	111
					5m at 6.11g/t Au	89		
	20MUDD139	7,056,561	650,480	176	2.1m at 20.26g/t Au	144	-37	159
					4m at 6.04g/t Au	187	-37	159
					3.28m at 3.19g/t Au			
					2.90m at 2.30g/t Au			
	20MUDD143	7,056,564	650,483	176	7m at 2.39g/t Au	67	-8	62
	20MUDD144	7,056,563	650,483	175	4.11m at 6.07g/t Au	76	-30	73
					2.50m at 3.45g/t Au	85		
	20MUDD150	7,056,562	650,481	177	3.65m at 2.65g/t Au	47	12	130
	20MUDD151	7,056,563	650,482	178	2.79m at 2.78g/t Au	45	24	87
					2.80m at 2.86g/t Au	58		
	20MUDD153	7,056,563	650,483	177	5m at 1.12g/t Au	4	5	53
Prohibition	20PRDD014	7,056,407	649,969	237	3.69m at 3.28g/t Au	58	-58	307
	20PRDD015	7,056,408	649,971	237	2m at 6.14g/t Au	66	-55	343
	20PRDD016	7,056,408	649,971	238	3.05m at 3.06g/t Au	64	-36	340
	20PRDD094	7,056,256	649,969	192	2.51m at 2.13g/t Au	159	-24	239

Mine / Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
					2.43m at 4.36g/t Au	164		
					0.86m at 7.76g/t Au	208		
	20PRDD107	7,056,371	649,881	179	1.57m at 5.65g/t Au	6	-46	91
					1m at 5.18g/t Au	13		
					9.40m at 7.93g/t Au	20		
					11.25m at 4.31g/t Au	31		
					2.25m at 3.97g/t Au	70		
					4.40m at 2.43g/t Au	75		
					11.80m at 3.19g/t Au	96		
	20PRDD108	7,056,371	649,882	179	11.75m at 1.30g/t Au	1	-57	89
					12.15m at 2.05g/t Au	15		
					2m at 3.17g/t Au	33		
					3.61m at 7.93g/t Au	41		
					3.50m at 1.52g/t Au	48		
					3.66m at 3.12g/t Au	62		
					4.64m at 5.02g/t Au	68		
					3.55m at 2.35g/t Au	86		
	20PRDD109	7,056,385	649,886	179	1.53m at 4.63g/t Au	4	-28	84
					2.36m at 2.49g/t Au	19		
					8m at 3.53g/t Au	25		
					16.57m at 3.27g/t Au	42		
					2m at 4.22g/t Au	71		
	20PRDD110	7,056,385	649,886	180	15.59m at 2.71g/t Au	25	-40	84
					29.06m at 5.22g/t Au	44		
					2.24m at 4.11g/t Au	81		
					8.91m at 2.01g/t Au	87		
					3.17m at 8.31g/t Au	104		
					13.31m at 10.90g/t Au	138		
	20PRDD111	7,056,402	649,920	179	22m at 2.52g/t Au	0	-47	90
					38.74m at 4.77g/t Au	25		
					9.82m at 5.56g/t Au	73		
					5.46m at 1.63g/t Au	87		
					13.28m at 5.07g/t Au	112		
					2.64m at 6.68g/t Au	130		
	20PRDD112	7,056,332	649,825	181	10m at 1.98g/t Au	1	-18	84
					3.16m at 2.59g/t Au	19		
					8.53m at 3.29g/t Au	36		

Mine / Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
					1.08m at 6.13g/t Au	56		
					10.91m at 8.69g/t Au	76		
	20PRDD113	7,056,332	649,825	181	7.59m at 4.51g/t Au	0	-33	83
					3.39m at 2.12g/t Au	19		
					6.24m at 1.72g/t Au	32		
					10m at 2.36g/t Au	40		
					4.38m at 1.20g/t Au	56		
					2.73m at 3.13g/t Au	65		
					7.78m at 8.23g/t Au	76		
					0.85m at 5.92g/t Au	87		
					6.13m at 3.57g/t Au	90		
					3.41m at 3.59g/t Au	98		
					2.65m at 3.59g/t Au	104		
					1.37m at 5.76g/t Au	111		
	20PRDD114	7,056,332	649,825	181	3.25m at 2.95g/t Au	19	-40	84
					14.30m at 2.31g/t Au	35		
					2.49m at 2.2g/t Au	62		
					7.89m at 3.36g/t Au	72		
					14.32m at 4.67g/t Au	84	14.32m at 4.67g/t Au	
					4.58m at 2.12g/t Au	107	4.58m at 2.12g/t Au	
					0.63m at 9.07g/t Au	158	0.63m at 9.07g/t Au	
South Emu								
South Emu	20SEDD047	6,997,447	625,630	245	8.5m at 4.28g/t Au	73	-25	271
	20SEDD048	6,997,447	625,630	245	3.83m at 1.45g/t Au	100	-49	264
	20SEDD049	6,997,447	625,630	245	3.98m at 4.78g/t Au	76	-11	254
	20SEDD050	6,997,447	625,630	245	3.18m at 7.61g/t Au	88	-34	244
	20SEDD051	6,997,447	625,630	245	2m at 5.66g/t Au	96	-18	241
	20SEDD052	6,997,506	625,595	250	2.73m at 2.25g/t Au	50	-51	322
	20SEDD053	6,997,447	625,630	244	8.3m at 2.33g/t Au	106	-56	248
	20SEDD054	6,997,447	625,630	244	16m at 4.08g/t Au	118	-58	234
	20SEDD056	6,997,656	625,581	261	5m at 6.92g/t Au	0	-43	99
	20SEDD057	6,997,666	625,583	261	3m at 4.84g/t Au	0	-32	99
	20SEDD078	6,997,560	625,592	259	1.37m at 6.70g/t Au	21	-45	226
Triton	20TRDD010	6,998,110	625,713	346	NSI		-8	275

Mine / Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
	20TRDD013	6,998,006	625,659	366	1.77m at 4.85g/t Au	51	47	281
	20TRDD015	6,998,006	625,659	364	1m at 18.16g/t Au	21	4	294
Exploration								
Gabarnith Regional	20AHRC043	7,036,720	657,171	496	2m at 2.53g/t Au	36	-60	303
	20AHRC044	7,036,692	657,138	495	3m at 2.24g/t Au	33	-61	302
	20AHRC046	7,036,663	657,109	495	4m at 1.37g/t Au	39	-61	300
					3m at 1.33g/t Au	45		
	20AHRC047	7,036,669	657,100	495	3m at 4.29g/t Au	32	-60	297
	20AHRC050	7,036,567	657,187	495	5m at 1.2g/t Au	22	-60	303
					6m at 0.51g/t Au	29		
	20AHRC052	7,036,588	657,153	494	3m at 0.67g/t Au	33	-59	302
	20AHRC053	7,036,502	657,221	495	7m at 0.62g/t Au	21	-61	303
	20AHRC056	7,036,700	657,125	495	6m at 2.91g/t Au	15	-60	310
					3m at 0.71g/t Au	24		
Nannine Tonalite	20NNRC001	7,026,608	632,715	459	1m at 11.93g/t Au	5	-61	326
	20NNRC002	7,026,616	632,708	459	2m at 2.48g/t Au	19	-60	322
Resource Development								
Aladdin	20ADRC001A	7,027,432	633,866	466	4m at 2.12g/t Au	120	-50	169.0
					3m at 2.39g/t Au	140		
Albury Heath	20AHRC007	7,035,979	656,463	495	7m at 5.93g/t Au	19	-59	299.9
	20AHRC009	7,035,992	656,443	496	10m at 1.13g/t Au	18	-60	302.1
					3m at 1.69g/t Au	33		
	20AHRC011	7,035,979	656,483	495	7m at 1.1g/t Au	29	-59	300.4
	20AHRC012	7,035,985	656,474	495	5m at 1.59g/t Au	26	-60	300.7
					2m at 4.93g/t Au	34		
	20AHRC013	7,035,990	656,465	495	2m at 3.04g/t Au	21	-60	306.4
					2m at 2.69g/t Au	42		
	20AHRC014	7,035,995	656,457	495	13m at 1.48g/t Au	22	-60	302.1
	20AHRC015	7,036,000	656,448	495	14m at 4.14g/t Au		-60	304.5
	20AHRC017	7,035,985	656,492	495	7m at 1.32g/t Au	33	-60	299.6
	20AHRC018	7,035,996	656,493	495	2m at 6.66g/t Au	27	-60	300.9
					4m at 1.77g/t Au	48		
	20AHRC020	7,036,018	656,459	495	4m at 1.26g/t Au	22	-60	304.3

Mine / Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
	20AHC021	7,036,021	656,453	495	12m at 0.53g/t Au	18	-60	299.8
	20AHC022	7,036,028	656,462	495	8m at 4.64g/t Au	1	-59	299.7
					3m at 2.56g/t Au	23		
	20AHC023	7,036,032	656,473	495	3m at 3.54g/t Au	1	-60	298.8
					5m at 2.7g/t Au	23		
	20AHC025	7,036,035	656,487	495	10m at 4.43g/t Au	6	-60	297.2
					6m at 1.32g/t Au	41		
	20AHC026	7,036,045	656,491	495	9m at 2.34g/t Au	11	-60	303.6
	20AHC027A	7,036,051	656,480	495	7m at 1.45g/t Au	10	-55	301.0
	20AHC028	7,036,053	656,477	495	6m at 1.67g/t Au	1	-60	305.3
					3m at 2.1g/t Au	12		
	20AHC028A	7,036,053	656,477	495	8m at 1.32g/t Au	1	-44	300.1
	20AHC029	7,036,055	656,497	494	8m at 6.28g/t Au	5	-60	297.3
	20AHC029A	7,036,055	656,497	494	4m at 1.89g/t Au	6	-50	302.5
	20AHC031	7,036,065	656,496	494	13m at 0.86g/t Au	1	-50	305.5
	20AHC034	7,036,075	656,498	494	4m at 1.69g/t Au	6	-44	300.8
	20AHC035	7,036,075	656,519	494	5m at 14.97g/t Au	35	-58	303.7
	20AHC036	7,036,079	656,511	494	5m at 1.01g/t Au	11	-50	303.0
	20AHC038	7,036,097	656,519	494	5m at 7.29g/t Au	32	-59	302.2
	20AHC039	7,036,102	656,511	494	5m at 1.14g/t Au	21	-59	299.3
	20AHC041	7,036,043	656,474	495	6m at 1.07g/t Au	5	-59	304.6
					9m at 1.82g/t Au	14		
	20AHC058	7,036,002	656,485	495	5m at 5.26g/t Au	44	-60	301.1
	20AHC059	7,035,992	656,501	494	10m at 1.07g/t Au	33	-61	301.7
	20AHC060	7,036,008	656,494	495	10m at 2.93g/t Au	57	-60	299.7
	20AHC061	7,035,999	656,509	494	8m at 2.97g/t Au	43	-61	299.4
	20AHC062	7,036,021	656,490	495	9m at 2.72g/t Au	12	-60	299.4
					12m at 2.56g/t Au	40		
	20AHC063	7,036,041	656,479	495	5m at 1.1g/t Au	20	-61	300.8
					3m at 2.19g/t Au	30		
	20AHC064	7,036,038	656,501	494	17m at 4.79g/t Au	17	-61	300.1
					9m at 4.54g/t Au	45		
	20AHC065	7,036,029	656,516	494	6m at 2.12g/t Au	46	-61	299.0
					4m at 3.96g/t Au	65		
	20AHC066	7,036,055	656,493	495	4m at 2.56g/t Au	12	-60	300.4

Mine / Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
	20AHRC066A	7,036,053	656,497	494	2m at 4.03g/t Au	10	-61	300.5
					2m at 2.85g/t Au			
	20AHRC067	7,036,059	656,507	494	10m at 7.03g/t Au	19	-61	299.9
					5m at 3.75g/t Au	45		
	20AHRC068	7,036,082	656,506	494	16m at 3.04g/t Au	11	-60	300.4
	20AHRC069	7,036,077	656,514	494	6m at 2.02g/t Au	28	-60	299.1
	20AHRC072	7,036,057	656,494	494	7m at 1.15g/t Au	5	-51	301.7
					4m at 1.44g/t Au	23		
	20AHRC074	7,036,079	656,516	494	2m at 3.64g/t Au	33	-55	301.8
					5m at 5.1g/t Au	38		

Attachment B – CGO Intercepts Table

Cue Gold Operations

Significant (>10 gram x metres) intercepts for Q4 ending June 30, 2020.

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Big Bell Underground Mine								
Big Bell	19BDD0076	6,977,916	564,847	134	59.84m at 2.93g/t Au	122	-28	116
	20BDD0001	6,977,956	564,901	135	42.14m at 4.89g/t Au	184	-50	123
	20BDD0006	6,977,916	564,847	134	27m at 2.88g/t Au	141	-31	106
					7m at 1.66g/t Au	176		
	20BDD0007	6,977,916	564,847	134	24.17m at 2.84g/t Au	153	-37	109
					10.4m at 11.04g/t Au	201		
	20BDD0014	6,977,955	564,901	134	36.74m at 3.58g/t Au	117	-37	122
					3.76m at 2.7g/t Au	160		
	20BDD0015	6,977,955	564,901	134	15.59m at 1.84g/t Au	137	-44	122
					2m at 19.55g/t Au	167		
					19m at 1.73g/t Au	180		
	20BDD0016	6,978,095	564,962	152	13.27m at 2.44g/t Au	157	-29	101
	20BED0001	6,977,916	564,847	134	11.66m at 1.67g/t Au	335	-55	141
	20BED0003	6,978,026	564,930	145	5m at 1.43g/t Au	354	-61	122
	19BDD0076	6,977,916	564,847	134	59.84m at 2.93g/t Au	122	-28	116
	20BDD0001	6,977,956	564,901	135	42.14m at 4.89g/t Au	184	-50	123
	20BDD0006	6,977,916	564,847	134	27m at 2.88g/t Au	141	-31	106
					7m at 1.66g/t Au	176		
	20BDD0007	6,977,916	564,847	134	24.17m at 2.84g/t Au	153	-37	109
					10.4m at 11.04g/t Au	201		
	20BDD0014	6,977,955	564,901	134	36.74m at 3.58g/t Au	117	-37	122
					3.76m at 2.7g/t Au	160		
	20BDD0015	6,977,955	564,901	134	15.59m at 1.84g/t Au	137	-44	122
					2m at 19.55g/t Au	167		
					19m at 1.73g/t Au	180		
	20BDD0016	6,978,095	564,962	152	13.27m at 2.44g/t Au	157	-29	101
	20BED0001	6,977,916	564,847	134	11.66m at 1.67g/t Au	335	-55	141
	20BED0003	6,978,026	564,930	145	5m at 1.43g/t Au	354	-61	122

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Comet Underground Mine								
Pinnacles	20PND0018	6,953,227	602,833	350	1.61m at 6.42g/t Au	86	-14	4
Resource Development								
Accelerator	20ACRC004	6,992,103	572,413	439	8m at 2.47g/t Au	34	-59	126.2
	20ACRC005	6,992,048	572,427	439	3m at 1.79g/t Au	18	-60	120.2
	20ACRC006	6,992,076	572,420	439	5m at 1.22g/t Au	25	-59	123.3
	20ACRC010	6,992,093	572,430	439	3m at 3.66g/t Au	21	-60	122.8
Indicator	20IDRC001	6,989,676	571,117	442	3m at 10.07g/t Au	35	-58	122.4
	20IDRC003	6,989,685	571,122	443	5m at 6.98g/t Au	34	-58	122.4
	20IDRC004	6,989,677	571,135	443	4m at 5.99g/t Au	22	-59	118.6
	20IDRC005	6,989,685	571,140	443	3m at 3g/t Au	22	-60	118.6
	20IDRC007	6,989,635	571,127	442	5m at 5.06g/t Au	9	-60	088.3
	20IDRC008	6,989,648	571,124	442	4m at 4.57g/t Au	17	-59	092.9
	20IDRC009	6,989,673	571,103	443	2m at 4.39g/t Au	43	-60	089.5
	20IDRC010	6,989,665	571,116	442	4m at 3.71g/t Au	30	-61	088.3
	20IDRC011	6,989,657	571,129	442	5m at 3.48g/t Au	17	-61	088.0
	20IDRC013	6,989,692	571,109	443	3m at 3.11g/t Au	47	-61	090.7
	20IDRC015	6,989,702	571,132	443	3m at 3.86g/t Au	34	-60	090.1
	20IDRC018	6,989,713	571,133	443	2m at 3.95g/t Au	38	-62	088.7
	20IDRC020	6,989,716	571,147	443	2m at 3.2g/t Au	29	-61	088.9
	20IDRC022	6,989,741	571,144	443	2m at 2.95g/t Au	38	-60	092.7
	20CCGC004	6,976,088	578,380	419	4m at 2.18g/t Au	12	-58	274.1
	20CCGC005	6,976,093	578,380	419	8m at 1.34g/t Au	15	-59	270.0
City of Sydney	20SYRC001	6,973,653	579,078	416	10m at 2.04g/t Au	0	-61	270.2
	20SYRC002	6,973,673	579,079	416	13m at 1.36g/t Au	2	-60	264.4
	20SYRC003	6,973,692	579,088	415	7m at 1.73g/t Au	9	-59	271.6
	20SYRC004	6,973,692	579,078	415	8m at 1.56g/t Au	1	-60	270.7
	20SYRC005	6,973,713	579,088	415	6m at 1.58g/t Au	9	-60	269.2
	20SYRC009	6,973,773	579,081	415	5m at 1.22g/t Au	1	-60	268.4
	20SYRC012A	6,973,741	579,025	415	5m at 3.36g/t Au	6	-60	268.5
	20SYRC013	6,973,771	579,016	415	3m at 2.03g/t Au	7	-58	270.3
	20SYRC014	6,973,781	579,014	416	6m at 4.13g/t Au	3	-60	269.0

Attachment C – FGO Intercept Tables

Fortnum Gold Operations

Significant (>10 gram x metres) intercepts for Q4 ending June 30, 2020.

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Starlight Underground Mine								
Nightfall	NF1230PB02	7,198,861	636,650	237	3.67m at 90.33g/t Au	0	7	282
Starlight	ST1115GC01	7,198,592	636,613	120	2m at 15.66g/t Au	43	11	54
	ST1115GC08	7,198,518	636,593	113	2m at 6.12g/t Au	106	-6	80
					2m at 3.48g/t Au	155		
	ST1115GC09	7,198,592	636,612	120	4.07m at 9.93g/t Au	39	9	13
					3.1m at 6.09g/t Au	63		
	ST1115GC10	7,198,591	636,613	119	12m at 6.39g/t Au	73	17	27
	ST1115GC11	7,198,592	636,612	118	8.55m at 5.23g/t Au	45	-17	11
	ST1115GC12	7,198,591	636,613	119	2m at 2.9g/t Au	63	-6	40
					3.9m at 4.13g/t Au	87		
	ST1115GC13	7,198,518	636,594	134	2.2m at 3.69g/t Au	101	-5	53
	ST1115GC14	7,198,518	636,594	134	3.1m at 2.54g/t Au	32	-4	66
					5.8m at 3.56g/t Au	38		
	ST1115GC15	7,198,518	636,594	134	2.9m at 9.22g/t Au	44	-4	82
	ST1115GC16	7,198,518	636,594	134	9.03m at 7.43g/t Au	68	-7	100
	ST1115GC17	7,198,518	636,594	134	2m at 10.8g/t Au	45	-20	50
					2.47m at 9.24g/t Au	59		
					2m at 3.66g/t Au	94		
	ST1115GC18	7,198,518	636,594	134	1.99m at 3.75g/t Au	56	-20	71
	ST1115GC19	7,198,518	636,594	134	3m at 2.98g/t Au	61	-18	87
	ST1115GC20	7,198,518	636,594	134	2.49m at 5.59g/t Au	39	-39	51
	ST1115GC21	7,198,518	636,594	134	4.25m at 9.12g/t Au	59	-39	81
	ST1115GC22	7,198,518	636,594	134	5.5m at 3.65g/t Au	41	-35	102
	ST1115RD01	7,198,518	636,594	113	18m at 5.18g/t Au	73	-22	28
	ST1115RD02	7,198,518	636,594	113	5m at 1.67g/t Au	79	-23	45
					2m at 2.37g/t Au	108		
					3m at 6.03g/t Au	137		
Trev's	TR1230RD06	7,198,851	636,649	231	5.91m at 8.73g/t Au	215	10	321

- Coordinates are collar.
- Grid is MGA 1994 Zone 50.
- Widths are downhole.

JORC 2012 TABLE 1 – GOLD DIVISION

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<p>Sampling techniques</p> <p>Drilling techniques</p> <p>Drill sample recovery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.). Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond Drilling A significant portion of the data used in resource calculations has been gathered from diamond core. Multiple sizes have been used historically. This core is geologically logged and subsequently halved for sampling. Grade control holes may be whole-cored to streamline the core handling process if required. Face Sampling At each of the major past and current underground producers, each development face / round is horizontally chip sampled. The sampling intervals are dominated by geological constraints (e.g. rock type, veining and alteration / sulphidation etc.). The majority of exposures within the orebody are sampled. Sludge Drilling Sludge drilling is performed with an underground production drill rig. It is an open hole drilling method using water as the flushing medium, with a 64mm (nominal) hole diameter. Sample intervals are ostensibly the length of the drill steel. Holes are drilled at sufficient angles to allow flushing of the hole with water following each interval to prevent contamination. Sludge drilling is not used to inform resource models. RC Drilling Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each interval is transferred via bucket to a four tiered riffle splitter, delivering approximately three kilograms of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained on the ground near the hole. Composite samples are obtained from the residue material for initial analysis, with the split samples remaining with the individual residual piles until required for re-split analysis or eventual disposal. RAB / Aircore Drilling Combined scoops from bucket dumps from cyclone for composite. Split samples taken from individual bucket dumps via scoop. RAB holes are not included in the resource estimate. Blast Hole Drilling Cuttings sampled via splitter tray per individual drill rod. Blast holes not included in the resource estimate. All geology input is logged and validated by the relevant area geologists, incorporated into this is assessment of sample recovery. No defined relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. Nor has sample bias due to preferential loss or gain of fine or coarse material been noted.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Westgold surface drill-holes are all orientated and have been logged in detail for geology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and orientated structure. Westgold underground drill-holes are logged in detail for geology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and structure. Core has been logged in enough detail to allow for the relevant mineral resource estimation techniques to be employed. • Surface core is photographed both wet and dry and underground core is photographed wet. All photos are stored on the companies servers, with the photographs from each hole contained within separate folders. • Development faces are mapped geologically. • RC, RAB and Aircore chips are geologically logged. • Sludge drilling is logged for lithology, mineralisation and vein percentage. • Logging is quantitative in nature. • All holes are logged completely, all faces are mapped completely.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blast holes -Sampled via splitter tray per individual drill rods. • RAB / AC chips - Combined scoops from bucket dumps from cyclone for composite. Split samples taken from individual bucket dumps via scoop. • RC - Three tier riffle splitter (approximately 5kg sample). Samples generally dry. • Face Chips - Nominally chipped horizontally across the face from left to right, sub-set via geological features as appropriate. • Diamond Drilling - Half-core niche samples, sub-set via geological features as appropriate. Grade control holes may be whole-cored to streamline the core handling process if required. • Chips / core chips undergo total preparation. • Samples undergo fine pulverisation of the entire sample by an LM5 type mill to achieve a 75µ product prior to splitting. • QA/QC is currently ensured during the sub-sampling stages process via the use of the systems of an independent NATA / ISO accredited laboratory contractor. A significant portion of the historical informing data has been processed by in-house laboratories. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. • The un-sampled half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required. For RC chips regular field duplicates are collected and analysed for significant variance to primary results.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent drilling was analysed by fire assay as outlined below; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » A 40g sample undergoes fire assay lead collection followed by flame atomic adsorption spectrometry. » The laboratory includes a minimum of 1 project standard with every 22 samples analysed. » Quality control is ensured via the use of standards, blanks and duplicates. • No significant QA/QC issues have arisen in recent drilling results. • Historical drilling has used a combination of Fire Assay, Aqua Regia and PAL analysis. • These assay methodologies are appropriate for the resources in question.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No independent or alternative verifications are available. • Virtual twinned holes have been drilled in several instances across all sites with no significant issues highlighted. Drillhole data is also routinely confirmed by development assay data in the operating environment. • Primary data is collected utilising LogChief. The information is imported into a SQL database server and verified. • All data used in the calculation of resources and reserves are compiled in databases (underground and open pit) which are overseen and validated by senior geologists. • No adjustments have been made to any assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All data is spatially oriented by survey controls via direct pickups by the survey department. Drillholes are all surveyed downhole, deeper holes with a Gyro tool if required, the majority with single / multishot cameras. • All drilling and resource estimation is preferentially undertaken in local mine grid at the various sites. • Topographic control is generated from a combination of remote sensing methods and ground-based surveys. This methodology is adequate for the resources in question.

Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data spacing is variable dependent upon the individual orebody under consideration. A lengthy history of mining has shown that this approach is appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation process and to allow for classification of the resources as they stand. • Compositing is carried out based upon the modal sample length of each individual do-main.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling intersections are nominally designed to be normal to the orebody as far as underground infrastructure constraints / topography allows. • Development sampling is nominally undertaken normal to the various orebodies. • Where drilling angles are sub optimal the number of samples per drill hole used in the estimation has been limited to reduce any potential bias. • It is not considered that drilling orientation has introduced an appreciable sampling bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For samples assayed at on-site laboratory facilities, samples are delivered to the facility by Company staff. Upon delivery the responsibility for sample security and storage falls to the independent third party operators of these facilities. • For samples assayed off-site, samples are delivered to a third party transport service, who in turn relay them to the independent laboratory contractor. Samples are stored securely until they leave site.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site generated resources and reserves and the parent geological data is routinely reviewed by the Westgold Corporate technical team.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<p>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native title interests are recorded against several WGX tenements. • The CMGP tenements are held by the Big Bell Gold Operations (BBGO) of which Westgold has 100% ownership. • Several third party royalties exist across various tenements at CMGP, over and above the state government royalty. • The Fortnum Gold Project tenure is 100% owned by Westgold through subsidiary company Aragon Resources Pty. Ltd. Various Royalties apply to the package. The most pertinent being; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$10/oz after first 50,000oz (capped at \$2M)- Perilya • State Government – 2.5% NSR • The tenure is currently in good standing. • There are no known issues regarding security of tenure. • There are no known impediments to continued operation. • WGX operates in accordance with all environmental conditions set down as conditions for grant of the leases.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CMGP tenements have an exploration and production history in excess of 100 years. The FGP tenements have an exploration and production history in excess of 30years. Westgold work has generally confirmed the veracity of historic exploration data.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>MGO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MGO is located in the Achaean Murchison Province, a granite-greenstone terrane in the northwest of the Yilgarn Craton. Greenstone belts trending north-northeast are separated by granite-gneiss domes, with smaller granite plutons also present within or on the margins of the belts. The Paddy's Flat area is located on the western limb of a regional fold, the Polelle Syn- cline, within a sequence of mafic to ultramafic volcanics with minor interflow sediments and banded iron-formation. The sequence has also been intruded by felsic porphyry dykes prior to mineralisation. Mineralisation is located along four sub-parallel trends at Paddy's Flat which can be summarized as containing three dominant mineralisation styles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sulphide replacement BIF hosted gold. Quartz vein hosted shear-related gold. Quartz-carbonate-sulphide stockwork vein and alteration related gold. The Yaloginda area is a gold-bearing Archaean greenstone belt situated ~15km south of Meekatharra. The deposits in the area are hosted in a strained and metamorphosed volcanic sequence that consists primarily of ultramafic and high-magnesium basalt with minor komatiite, peridotite, gabbro, tholeiitic basalt and interflow sediments. The sequence was intruded by a variety of felsic porphyry and intermediate sills and dykes. The Reedy's mining district is located approximately 15 km to the south-east to Meekatharra and to the south of Lake Annean. The Reedy gold deposits occur with- in a north-south trending greenstone belt, two to five kilometres wide, composed of volcano-sedimentary sequences and separated multiphase syn- and post-tectonic granitoid complexes. Structurally controlled the gold occur. <p>CGO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CGO is located in the Achaean Murchison Province, a granite-greenstone terrane in the northwest of the Yilgarn Craton. Greenstone belts trending north-northeast are separated by granite-gneiss domes, with smaller granite plutons also present within or on the margins of the belts. Mineralisation at Big Bell is hosted in the shear zone (Mine Sequence) and is associated with the post-peak metamorphic retrograde assemblages. Stibnite, native antimony and trace arsenopyrite are disseminated through the K-feldspar-rich lode schist. These are intergrown with pyrite and pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Mineralisation outside the typical Big Bell host rocks (KPSH), for example 1,600N and Shocker, also display a very strong W-As-Sb geochemical halo. Numerous gold deposits occur within the Cuddingwarra Project area, the majority of which are hosted within the central mafic-ultramafic ± felsic porphyry sequence. Within this broad framework, mineralisation is shown to be spatially controlled by competency contrasts across, and flexures along, layer-parallel D2 shear zones, and is maximised when transected by corridors of northeast striking D3 faults and fractures. The Great Fingall Dolerite hosts the majority gold mineralisation within the portion of the greenstone belt proximal to Cue (The Day Dawn Project Area). Unit AGF3 is the most brittle of all the five units and this characteristic is responsible for its role as the most favourable

lithological host to gold mineralisation in the Greenstone Belt.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>FGP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Fortnum deposits are Paleoproterozoic shear-hosted gold deposits within the Fortnum Wedge, a localised thrust duplex of Narracoota Formation within the overlying Ravelstone Formation. Both stratigraphic formations comprise part of the Bryah Basin in the Capricorn Orogen, Western Australia. The Horseshoe Cassidy deposits are hosted within the Ravelstone Formation (siltstone and argillite) and Narracoota Formation (highly-altered, moderate to strongly deformed mafic to ultramafic rocks). The main zone of mineralisation is developed within a horizon of highly altered magnesian basalt. Gold mineralisation is associated with strong vein stock works that are confined to the altered mafic. Alteration consists of two types; stockwork proximal silica-carbonate-fuchsite-haematite-pyrite and distal silica-haematite-carbonate+/- chlorite. The Peak Hill district represents remnants of a Proterozoic fold belt comprising highly deformed trough and shelf sediments and mafic / ultramafic volcanics, which are generally moderately metamorphosed (except for the Peak Hill Metamorphic Suite).
<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » easting and northing of the drill hole collar » elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar » dip and azimuth of the hole » down hole length and interception depth » hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tables containing drillhole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement.
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results presented are length weighted. No high-grade cuts are used. Reported results contain no more than two contiguous metres of internal dilution below 0.5g/t. Results are reported above a variety of gram / metre cut-offs dependent upon the nature of the hole. These are cut-offs are clearly stated in the relevant tables. Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are downhole width. Given restricted access in the underground environment the majority of drillhole intersections are not normal to the orebody.
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are true width. Given restricted access in the underground environment the majority of drillhole intersections are not normal to the orebody.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate diagrams are provided in the body of the release if required.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate balance in exploration results reporting is provided.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no other substantive exploration data associated with this release.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing surface and underground exploration activities will be undertaken to support continuing mining activities at Westgold Gold Operations.

SECTION 3 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The database used for the estimation was extracted from the Westgold's DataShed database management system stored on a secure SQL server. As new data is acquired it passes through a validation approval system designed to pick up any significant errors before the information is loaded into the master database.
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Russell visits Westgold Gold Operations regularly.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<p>Geological interpretation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining in the Murchison district has occurred since 1800's providing significant confidence in the currently geological interpretation across all projects. • No alternative interpretations are currently considered viable. • Geological interpretation of the deposit was carried out using a systematic approach to ensure that the resultant estimated Mineral Resource figure was both sufficiently constrained, and representative of the expected sub-surface conditions. In all aspects of resource estimation the factual and interpreted geology was used to guide the development of the interpretation. • Geological matrixes were established to assist with interpretation and construction of the estimation domains. • The structural regime is the dominant control on geological and grade continuity in the Murchison. Lithological factors such as rheology contrast are secondary controls on grade distribution. • Low-grade stockpiles are derived from previous mining of the mineralisation styles outlined above.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<p>Dimensions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource. 	<p>MGO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Paddy's Flat Trend is mineralised a strike length of >3,900m, a lateral extent of up +230m and a depth of over 500m. Bluebird is mineralised a strike length of >1,800m, a lateral extent of up +50m and a depth of over 500m. Triton – South Emu is mineralised a strike length of >1,100m, a lateral extent of several metres and a depth of over 500m. <p>CGO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Big Bell Trend is mineralised a strike length of >3,900m, a lateral extent of up +50m and a depth of over 1,500m. Great Fingall is mineralised a strike length of >500m, a lateral extent of >600m and a depth of over 800m. Black Swan South is mineralised a strike length of >1,700m, a lateral extent of up +75m and a depth of over 300m. <p>FGP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Yarlalweelor mineral resource extends over 1,400m in strike length, 570m in lateral extent and 190m in depth. The Tom's and Sam's mineral resource extends over 650m in strike length, 400m in lateral extent and 130m in depth. The Eldorado mineral resource extends over 240m in strike length, 100m in lateral extent and 100m in depth. Low-grade stockpiles are of various dimensions.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All modelling and estimation work undertaken by Westgold is carried out in three dimensions via Surpac Vision. • After validating the drillhole data to be used in the estimation, interpretation of the orebody is undertaken in sectional and / or plan view to create the outline strings which form the basis of the three dimensional orebody wireframe. Wireframing is then carried out using a combination of automated stitching algorithms and manual triangulation to create an accurate three dimensional representation of the sub-surface mineralised body. • Drillhole intersections within the mineralised body are defined, these intersections are then used to flag the appropriate sections of the drillhole database tables for compositing purposes. Drillholes are subsequently composited to allow for grade estimation. In all aspects of resource estimation the factual and interpreted geology was used to guide the development of the interpretation. • Once the sample data has been composited, a statistical analysis is undertaken to assist with determining estimation search parameters, top-cuts etc. Variographic analysis of individual domains is undertaken to assist with determining appropriate search parameters. Which are then incorporated with observed geological and geometrical features to determine the most appropriate search parameters. • An empty block model is then created for the area of interest. This model contains attributes set at background values for the various elements of interest as well as density, and various estimation parameters that are subsequently used to assist in resource categorisation. The block sizes used in the model will vary depending on orebody geometry, minimum mining units, estimation parameters and levels of informing data available. • Grade estimation is then undertaken, with ordinary kriging estimation method is considered as standard, although in some circumstances where sample populations are small, or domains are unable to be accurately defined, inverse distance weighting estimation techniques will be used. Both by-product and deleterious elements are estimated at the time of primary grade estimation if required. It is assumed that by- products correlate well with gold. There are no assumptions made about therecovery of by-products. • The resource is then depleted for mining voids and subsequently classified in line with JORC guidelines utilising a combination of various estimation derived parameters and geological / mining knowledge. • This approach has proven to be applicable to Westgold's gold assets. • Estimation results are routinely validated against primary input data, previous estimates and mining output. • Good reconciliation between mine claimed figures and milled figures was routinely achieved during past production history.

Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tonnage estimates are dry tonnes.
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cut off grades used for the reporting of the Mineral Resources have been selected based on the style of mineralisation, depth from surface of the mineralisation and the most probable extraction technique.
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variable by deposit. No mining dilution or ore loss has been modelled in the resource model or applied to the reported Mineral Resource.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not considered for Mineral Resource. Applied during the Reserve generation process.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Environmental factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Westgold operates in accordance with all environmental conditions set down as conditions for grant of the respective leases.
Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulk density of the mineralisation is variable and is for the most part lithology and oxidation rather than mineralisation dependent. A large suite of bulk density determinations have been carried out across the project areas. The bulk densities were separated into different weathering domains and lithological domains A significant past mining history has validated the assumptions made surrounding bulk density.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources are classified in line with JORC guidelines utilising a combination of various estimation derived parameters, input data and geological / mining knowledge. This approach considers all relevant factors and reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource estimates are peer reviewed by the Corporate technical team. No external reviews have been undertaken.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All currently reported resources estimates are considered robust, and representative on both a global and local scale. A continuing history of mining with good reconciliation of mine claimed to mill recovered provides confidence in the accuracy of the estimates.

SECTION 4 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF ORE RESERVES

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve. Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At all Operations the Ore Reserve is based on the corresponding reported Mineral Resource estimate. Mineral Resources reported are inclusive of those Mineral Resources modified to produce the Ore Reserve estimate. At all projects, all Mineral Resources that have been converted to Ore Reserve are classified as either an Indicated or Measured material.
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Anthony Buckingham has been an employee of WGX (and its subsidiaries) for the past 9 years and has over 15 years' experience specifically in the Western Australian mining industry. Mr. Buckingham visits the mine sites on a regular basis and is one of the primary engineers involved in mine planning, site infrastructure and project management.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<p>Study status</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves. The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Processing at the Murchison operations has occurred continuously since 2015, with previous production occurring throughout 1800's, 1900's and 2000's. Various mineralisation styles and host domains have been mined since discovery. Mining during this time has ranged from open pit cut backs, insitu surface excavations to extensional underground developments. Budget level, 24 month projected, forecasts are completed on a biannual basis, validating cost and physical inventory assumptions and modelling. These updated parameters are subsequently used for the basis of the Ore Reserve modification and financial factors. Following exploration and infill drilling activity, Resource models are updated on both the estimation of grade and classification. These updated Resource Models then form the foundation for Ore Reserve calculation.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<p>Cut-off parameters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground Mines - Cut off grades are used to determine the economic viability of the convertible Resource. COG for underground mines incorporate OPEX development and production costs, grade control, haulage, milling, administration, along with state and private royalty conditions, Where an individual mine has different mining methods and or various orebody style, COG calculations are determined for each division. These cuts are applied to production shapes (stopes) as well as high grade development. Additionally an incremental COG is applied to low grade development, whereby access to a high grade area is required. On the basis of above process, COG's for the underground mines range from 1.8g/t (sub level caving), 2.4g/t for bulk style open stopes, 2.8g/t for narrow vein style / discrete mechanised production fronts and 5.2g/t for man entry stoping. Open Pit Mines - The pit rim cut-off grade (COG) was determined as part of the Ore Reserve estimation. The pit rim COG accounts for grade control, haulage, milling, administration, along with state and private royalty conditions. This cost profile is equated against the value of the mining block in terms of recovered metal and the expected selling price. The COG is then used to determine whether or not a mining block should be delivered to the treatment plant for processing, stockpiled as low- grade or taken to the waste dump. On the basis of above process, COG's for the open pit mines range from 0.8g/t (whereby the Mill is local to Resources and Mill recoveries are greater than 90%) to 1.4g/t (regional pits with low Mill recoveries). Stockpile COG – A marginal grade was determined for each stockpile inventory to ensure it was economically viable. The COG accounts for haulage, milling, administration, along with state and private royalty conditions. Each pile honoured its Mill recovery percentage.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<p>Mining factors or assumptions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design). The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc. The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (e.g. pit slopes, stope sizes, etc.), grade control and pre-production drilling. The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate). The mining dilution factors used. The mining recovery factors used. Any minimum mining widths used. The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion. The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Ore Reserve inventories are based upon detailed 3 dimensional designs to ensure practical mining conditions are met. Additionally all Ore Reserve inventories are above the mine specific COG(s) as well as containing only Measured and Indicated material. Depending upon the mining method – modifying factors are used to address hydrological, geotechnical, minimum width and blasting conditions. <p>Open Pit Methodology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following consideration of the various modifying factors the following rules were applied to the reserve estimation process for the conversion of measured and indicated resource to reserve for suitable evaluation. The mining shape in the reserve estimation is generated by a wireframe (geology interpretation of the ore zone) which overlays the block model. Where the wire frame cuts the primary block, sub blocks fill out the remaining space to the wire frame boundary (effectively the mining shape). It is reasonable to assume that the mining method can selectively mine to the wire frame boundary with the additional dilution provision stated below. Ore Reserves are based on Pit shape designs – with appropriate modifications to the original Whittle Shell outlines to ensure compliance with practical mining parameters. Geotechnical parameters aligned to the Open Pit Ore Reserves are either based on observed existing pit shape specifics or domain specific expectations / assumptions. Various geotechnical reports and retrospective reconciliations were considered in the design parameters. A majority of the open pits have a final design wall angle of 39-46 degrees, which is seen as conservative. Dilution of the ore through the mining process has been accounted for within the Ore Reserve quoted inventory. Various dilution ratios are used to represent the style of mineralization. Where continuous, consistent ore boundaries and grade represent the mineralised system the following factors are applied: oxide 15%, transitional 17% and fresh 19%. In circumstances where the orebody is less homogenous above the COG then the following dilution factors are applied in order to model correctly the inherent variability of extracting discrete sections of the pit floor: oxide 17%, transitional 19% and fresh 21%. To ensure clarity, the following percentages are additional ore mined in relation to excavating the wire frame boundary as identified in point 1 above, albeit at a grade of 0.0 g/t. The amount of dilution is considered appropriate based on orebody geometry, historical mining performance and the size of mining equipment to be used to extract ore. Expected mining recovery of the ore has been set at 93%. Minimum mining widths have been accounted for in the designs, with the utilisation of 40t or 90t trucking parameters depending upon the size of the pit excavation. No specific ground support requirements are needed outside of suitable pit slope design criteria based on specific geotechnical domains. Mining sequence is included in the mine scheduling process for determining the economic evaluation and takes into account available operating time and mining equipment size and performance. No Inferred material is included within the open pit statement, though in various pit shapes inferred material is present. In these situations this inferred material is classified as waste.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>Underground Methodology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Underground Reserves are based on 3D design strings and polygon derived stope shapes following the Measured and Indicated Resource (in areas above the COG). A complete mine schedule is then derived from this design to create a LOM plan and financial analysis. • Mining methodology is based on previous mining experience. All mining systems within the Reserve statement are standardized, mechanized Western Australian methods. • In large disseminated orebodies sub level caving, sub level open stoping or single level bench stoping production methodologies are used. • In narrow vein laminated quartz hosted domains a conservative narrow bench style mining method is used. • In narrow flat dipping deposits a Flat Long Hole process is adopted (with fillets in the footwall for rill angle) and or jumbo stoping. • Stope shape parameters have been based on historical data (where possible) or expected stable hydraulic radius dimensions. • Stope inventories have been determined by cutting the geological wireframe at above the area specific COG and applying mining dilution and ore loss factors. The ore loss ratio accounts for pillar locations between the stopes (not operational ore loss) whilst dilution allows for conversion of the geological wireframe into a minable shape (Planned dilution) as well as hangingwall relaxation and blasting overbreak (unplanned dilution). • Depending upon the style of mineralisation, sub level interval, blasthole diameters used and if secondary support is installed, total dilution ranges from 15 to 35%. • Minimum mining widths have been applied in the various mining methods. The only production style relevant to this constraint is 'narrow stoping' – where the minimum width is set at 1.5m in a 17.0m sub level interval. • Mining operational recovery for the underground mines is set at 100% due to the use of remote loading units as well as paste filling activities. Mining recovery is not inclusive of pillar loss – in-situ mineralised material between adjacent stope panels. • Stope shape dimensions vary between the various methods. Default hydraulic radii are applied to each method, and are derived either from historical production or geotechnical reports / recommendations. Where no data or exposure is available conservative HR values are used based on the contact domain type. • Mining sequence is included in the mine scheduling process for determining the economic evaluation and takes into account available operating time and mining equipment size and performance.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<p>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation. • Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature. • The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied. • Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements. • The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole. • For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CGO • CGO has an existing conventional CIL processing plant. • The plant has a nameplate capacity of 1.4Mtpa though this can be varied between 1.2-1.6Mtpa pending rosters and material type. • Gold extraction is achieved using two staged crushing, ball milling with gravity concentration and Carbon in Leach. • Despite CGO having a newly commissioned processing plant (2012/13 and subsequently restarted in 2018) a high portion of the Reserve mill feed have extensive data when processed at other plants in the past 2-3 decades. This long history of processing demonstrates the appropriateness of the process to the styles of mineralisation considered. • No deleterious elements are considered, as a long history of processing has shown this to be not a material concern. • For the 2018 Reserve, Plant recoveries of 80-93% have been utilised

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MGO • MGO has an existing conventional CIL processing plant – which has been operational in various periods since the late 1980's. • The plant has a nameplate capacity of 1.6Mtpa though this can be varied between 1.2-1.8Mtpa pending rosters and material type. • Gold extraction is achieved using single stage crushing, SAG & ball milling with gravity concentration and Carbon in Leach. • A long history of processing through the existing facility demonstrates the appropriateness of the process to the styles of mineralisation considered. • No deleterious elements are considered, as a long history of processing has shown this to be not a material concern. • For the 2018 Reserve, Plant recoveries of 85-92% have been utilised. • FGP • FGP has an existing conventional CIL processing plant – which has been operational in various periods since the late 1980's. The plant has a nameplate capacity of 1.0Mtpa though this can be varied between 0.8-1.2Mtpa pending rosters and material type. • An extensive database of historical CIL recoveries as well as detailed metallurgical test work is available for the various deposits and these have been incorporated into the COG analysis and financial models. • For the 2018 Reserve, Plant recoveries of 93-95% have been utilised.
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported. 	<p>MGO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MGO operates under and in compliance with a number of operating environmental plans, which cover its environmental impacts and outputs as well as reporting guidelines / frequencies. • Various Reserve inventories do not have current DMP / DWER licenses – though there are no abnormal conditions / factors associated with these assets which the competent person sees as potentially threatening to the particular project. • The operation is frequently inspected by the regulatory authorities of DMP and DWER with continual feedback on environmental best practice and reporting results. • Flood Management, Inclement Weather and Traffic Management Plans existing for the operation to minimise the risks of environmental impacts. • Standard Operating Procedures for the transfer of hazardous materials and restocking of Dangerous Goods existing on site to mitigate the risk of these materials entering the environment.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>CGO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CGO operates under and in compliance with a number of operating environmental plans, which cover its environmental impacts and outputs as well as reporting guidelines / frequencies. • Various Reserve inventories do not have current DMP / DWER licenses – though there are no abnormal conditions / factors associated with these assets which the competent person sees as potentially threatening to the particular project. • The operation is frequently inspected by the regulatory authorities of DMP and DWER with continual feedback on environmental best practice and reporting results. • Flood Management, Inclement Weather and Traffic Management Plans existing for the operation to minimise the risks of environmental impacts. • Standard Operating Procedures for the transfer of hazardous materials and restocking of Dangerous Goods existing on site to mitigate the risk of these materials entering the environment. <p>FGP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FGP operates under and in compliance with a number of operating environmental plans, which cover its environmental impacts and outputs as well as reporting guidelines / frequencies. • Various Reserve inventories do not have current DMP / DWER licenses – though there are no abnormal conditions / factors associated with these assets which the competent person sees as potentially threatening to the particular project. • The operation is frequently inspected by the regulatory authorities of DMP and DWER with continual feedback on environmental best practice and reporting results. • Flood Management, Inclement Weather and Traffic Management Plans existing for the operation to minimise the risks of environmental impacts. • Standard Operating Procedures for the transfer of hazardous materials and restocking of Dangerous Goods existing on site to mitigate the risk of these materials entering the environment.

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<p>Infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed. 	<p>MGO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MGO has an operating plant and tailings storage facility, along with extensive mechanical and electrical maintenance facilities. The site also includes existing administration buildings as well as a 300 man accommodation camp facility. Power is provided by onsite diesel generation, with potable water sourced from nearby bore water (post treatment). Communications and roadways are existing. Airstrip facilities are available at the local Meekatharra airstrip (30km). <p>CGO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CGO has an operating plant and tailings storage facility, along with extensive mechanical and electrical maintenance facilities. The site also includes existing administration buildings as well as a 250 man accommodation camp facility. Power is provided by onsite diesel generation, with potable water sourced from nearby bore water (post treatment). Communications and roadways are existing. Airstrip facilities are available at the local Cue airstrip (20km). <p>FGM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FGM has an operating plant and tailings storage facility, along with extensive mechanical and electrical maintenance facilities. The site also includes existing administration buildings as well as a 200 man accommodation camp facility. Power is provided by onsite diesel generation, with potable water sourced from nearby bore water (post treatment). Communications and roadways are existing. Airstrip facilities are available on site – though a majority of the workforce are transported via the local Meekatharra airstrip.

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<p>Costs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study. • The methodology used to estimate operating costs. • Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements. • The source of exchange rates used in the study. • Derivation of transportation charges. • The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc. • The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private. 	<p>MGO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processing costs are based on actual cost profiles with variations existing between the various oxide states. • Site G&A and portioned corporate overheads are included within the analysis (based upon previous Budget years actuals). • Mining costs are derived primarily from the current contractor cost profiles in both the open pit and underground environment. • For Open Pits where no current mining cost profiles are available for a forecasted Reserve, a historically 'validated' pit cost matrix is used – with variation allowances for density, fuel price and gear size. • For the underground environment, if not site specific mining rates are available, an appropriately selected operating mine is used for the basis of cost profiling. • Geology and Grade Control costs are incorporated in the overall cost profile and are based upon previously reconciled Budgetary forecasts. • Haulage costs used are either contractual rates or if in the case where a mine has none, a generic cost per tkm unit rate is utilised. • Both state government and private royalties are incorporated into costings as appropriate.

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		<p>CGO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Processing costs are based on actual cost profiles with variations existing between the various oxide states. Site G&A and portioned corporate overheads are included within the analysis (based upon previous Budget years actuals). Mining costs are derived primarily from the current contractor cost profiles in both the open pit and underground environment. For Open Pits where no current mining cost profiles are available for a forecasted Reserve, a historically 'validated' pit cost matrix is used – with variation allowances for density, fuel price and gear size. For the underground environment, if not site specific mining rates are available, an appropriately selected operating mine is used for the basis of cost profiling. Geology and Grade Control costs are incorporated in the overall cost profile and are based upon previously reconciled Budgetary forecasts. Haulage costs used are either contractual rates or if in the case where a mine has none, a generic cost per tkm unit rate is utilised. Both state government and private royalties are incorporated into costings as appropriate. <p>FGP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Processing costs are based on actual cost profiles with variations existing between the various oxide states. Site G&A and portioned corporate overheads are included within the analysis (based upon previous Budget years actuals). Mining costs are derived primarily from the current contractor cost profiles in both the open pit and underground environment. For Open Pits where no current mining cost profiles are available for a forecasted Reserve, a historically 'validated' pit cost matrix is used – with variation allowances for density, fuel price and gear size. For the underground environment, if not site specific mining rates are available, an appropriately selected operating mine is used for the basis of cost profiling. Geology and Grade Control costs are incorporated in the overall cost profile and are based upon previously reconciled Budgetary forecasts. Haulage costs used are either contractual rates or if in the case where a mine has none, a generic cost per tkm unit rate is utilised. Both state government and private royalties are incorporated into costings as appropriate.
<p>Revenue factors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc. The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mine Revenue, COG's, open pit optimisation and royalty costs are based on the long term forecast of A\$1,725/oz. No allowance is made for silver by-products.

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Market assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future. A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product. Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts. For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed economic studies of the gold market and future price estimates are considered by Westgold and applied in the estimation of revenue, cut-off grade analysis and future mine planning decisions. There remains strong demand and no apparent risk to the long term demand for the gold.
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc. NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each separate mine (open pit, underground or stockpile) has been assessed on a standard operating cash generating model. Capital costs have been included thereafter to determine an economic outcome. Subsequently each Operating centre (MGO, CGO and FGP) has had a Discounted Cash Flow model constructed to further demonstrate the Reserve has a positive economic outcome. A discount rate of 8% is allied in DCF modelling. No escalation of costs and gold price is included. Sensitivity analysis of key financial and physical parameters is applied to future development projects.
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate. 	<p>MGO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MGO is fully permitted and a major contributor to the local and regional economy. It has no external pressures that impact its operation or which could potentially jeopardise its continuous operation. As new open pits or underground operations develop the site will require separate environmental approvals from the different regulating bodies. Where required, the operation has a Native Title and Pastoral Agreement.

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		<p>CGO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CGO is fully permitted and a major contributor to the local and regional economy. It has no external pressures that impact its operation or which could potentially jeopardise its continuous operation. As new open pits or underground operations develop the site will require separate environmental approvals from the different regulating bodies. Where required, the operation has a Native Title and Pastoral Agreement. <p>FGP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FGP is fully permitted and a major contributor to the local and regional economy. It has no external pressures that impact its operation or which could potentially jeopardise its continuous operation. As new open pits or underground operations develop the site will require separate environmental approvals from the different regulating bodies. Where required, the operation has a Native Title and Pastoral Agreement.
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves: Any identified material naturally occurring risks. The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements. The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MGO is an active mining project. CGO is an active mining project. FGP is an active mining project.
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories. Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis for classification of the Resource into different categories is made in accordance with the recommendations of the JORC Code 2012. Measured Resources have a high level of confidence and are generally defined in three dimensions with accurately defined or normally mineralised developed exposure. Indicated resources have a slightly lower level of confidence but contain substantial drilling and are in most instances capitally developed or well defined from a mining perspective. Inferred resources always contain significant geological evidence of existence and are drilled, but not to the same density. There is no classification of any resource that isn't drilled or defined by substantial physical sampling works. Some Measured Resources have been classified as Proven and some are defined as Probable Reserves based on internal judgement of the mining, geotechnical, processing and or cost profile estimates. No Indicated Resource material has been converted into Proven Reserve. The resultant Reserve classification appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.

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Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reserves inventories and the use of appropriate modifying factors are reviewed internally on an annual basis. Additionally, mine design and cost profiles are regularly reviewed by WGX operational quarterly reviews. Financial auditing processes, Dataroom reviews for asset sales / purchases and stockbroker analysis regularly 'truth test' the assumptions made on Reserve designs and assumptions.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage. It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whilst it should be acknowledged that all Ore Reserves are based primarily upon an estimate of contained insitu gold (Resource), it is the competent person's view that the consolidated Reserve inventory is highly achievable in entirety. Given the entire Ore Reserves inventory is within existing operations, with Budgetary style cost models and current contractual mining / processing consumable rates, coupled with an extensive historical knowledge / dataset of the Resources, it is the competent person's view that the significant mining modifying factors (COG's, geotechnical parameters and dilution ratio's) applied are achievable and or within the limits of 10% sensitivity analysis.

